ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

OME WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

IMPORTANT FINANCIAL NEWS.

ANOTHER RISE IN THE RATE OF INTEREST SHIPMENTS OF COLD TO RUSSIA.

Consols 871-4 a 871-2.

SEBASTOPOL TO BE BLOWN UP.

Movements of the Allied and Russian Armies.

Cavalry Battle and Defeat of the

Russians near Eupatoria.

DEPARTURE OF THE FLEET ON A SECRET EXPEDITION INTERESTING FROM CHINA

Conflict of Americans with Pirates.

DECLINE IN COTTON-BREADSTUFFS QUIET. Ac. &c.,

The steamer Atlantic reached this port yesterday morning about 8 o'clock. She left Liverpool, Saturday, October 6, at 4 P. M. In the river, passed royal mail steamship Africa, from Boston. Sunday, 14th, 45 miles west of Cape Race, at 5 P. M., passed steamer America, from Ha-

Max, bound East. The Atlantic arrived on Sunday morning, Sept. 30, at

The Friesson arrived at Southampton on the 29th, fter a botsterous passage.

The Arago arrived at Cowes on Friday evening, 28th.

The chief items in the English news are the rise in the

rate of interest, from 5 to 5 % per cent, which took place on the 4th. A good deal of commercial uneasiness has

The revenue returns of the United Kingdom, made up to the Soli September, show a net increase upon the last quarter of £4,924,124; upon the half year, of £2,929,690; and upon the year, of £8,344,781. This is chiefly made up by the income tax, the increase upon which is £0,484,-

tations, as compared with same month last year, of £107,759. A great diminution is shown in the Australian rade; but in the cotton, woollen and linen manufacture in the arrivals of wheat and Indian corn, but flour, owing to a delay in the American shipments, presents a dim aution. According to the shipping returns the tonnage of British vessels entered inwards during the month end Ing 31st August was 427,464; United States, 120,792; other countries, 54,600—total, 708,856. Cleared—British, \$20,608; United States, 130,867; other countries, 249,903.

The Prefect of Police of Paris issued, on October 1st ity, which had caused much excitement. The price to the weight of meat ascertained to have been sent from the public slaughter house of Paris, dur-ing the preceding fortnight. The meat is classed as beef, of which there are three catagories—cow and bull beef, and weal and mutton. In the shops established in the markets, meat shall be sold at 10 cents at least per kilegramme below the fixed price. A part of the decree which delights housekeepers in the abolition of réjouts-sance—an expression which requires to be explained, as the word rejonissance used to signify that at which the good housewife grieved. It is the custom of the butchers of Paris when weighing out meat to throw into the scale a piece of dry bone, (utterly useless to the purchaser.) m the pica that it is the fair share of the bone belong nes on purpose to serve out to their customers as outerance. It tickles the French public immensely to ink that the government has condescended to interfere in a matter was a daily cause of bickering between the

Corn has reached its maximum price. quartering of detachments of French and English troops in Schastopol, and the fact that the allied armies of opera-sion threaten the Russian army, both from Eupatoria and Bajdar. The French cavalry, under Gen. d'Allenville, de-feated the Russians near Eupatoria, on the 29th. Russian loss-50 killed and 105 prisoners; French, 6 killed and 27 wounded. A tough campaign is held out, according to last accounts, though the provi-sions were nearly exhausfed. It was expected, however,

that the snow would compel the Russians soon to retire.

The probability of a marriage between the Princess
Royal of England, eldest daughter of Queen Victoria, and ce Frederick William of Prussia, beir apparent afte. his father and uncle to the throne, was very warmly canvassed in the United Kingdom. The people were gland if true to her husband must be a traitor to

of England if true to her husband must be a traitor to her country. The London Times says:—

Why should we place a daughter of England in a situation in which devotion to her husband must be treason to her country? Why distract her mind between wishes for the weithre of the family which she has left, and that into which she is to be received?

The Pictunonie, of Turin, of the 30th ult., announces that the King of Sardinia's health continued to im-

to the journals of that city, that no attacks on the Western Powers will be permitted.

A bill was read in the Spanish Cortes on the 3d inst.,

fixing the contingent of the army for 1856 at 70,000 men. The Cortes approved a bill admitting political refugees into Spain. No turther bulletins have been issued respecting the Queen's health, which has so much im-proved that her Majesty has determined to return forth-with to Madrid. The troops and National Guards are to form on the occasion. It is stated that the Duke de la Victoria returned from the Escarial, completely satisfied with the conference which he had with the Queen, and that all difficulties in that quarter are now at an end.

The taking of Sebastopol has caused the greatest ex-citement in Naples; the people are full of joy at the news, but are obliged to smother their feelings. The royalists are terrified. Banquets have been held at the Boglish, French and Sardinian embassics with great pomp. St. Elmo, Gaeta and Canua are now helms stress. pecessary works by day and night. Also in Peccara, to which place a strong body of troops has been sent, and another body is about to be despatched to the Roman gonfines. Batteries level with the sea are in course of construction at various points of the coast near Naples.

The King, through an agent, G. Pescantini, has withdrawn lds capital moneys from the Gran Libro, National

Bank, and invested them in Amsterdam and America.

These with-drawals have caused a panic in the Exchange,

and produces among the merchants.

Accounts have been received from Constantinople to the 24th of September. 13,000 men of the Anglo-Turkish contingent have left for Varns, where they will take up their winter quarters. Omer Pasha is concentrating 50 000 men near Chefkatil, a fort on the frontier of Asia

far with the troops and people generally, by visiting bar-racks, hospitals, &c., when least expected, and not spar-

at the efficient state of the hospital of St José. He, his brother, and father attended the Spanish minister's ball the other evening; the King was very quiet, but the Duke of Oporto danced a great deal. Yesterday, the Fope's Nuncio gave a grand dinner, and other diplomatic

festivities are announced in honor of the new reign.

A very disagreeable incident took place at the dinner given by the King on the 18th uit., at the Adjuda Palace. M. Ogoroff, the Russian Minister, could not find the place which had been destined for him at the royal the place which had been destined for him at the royal table, and being probably out of temper with news of the fall of Sebastopol, his Excellency took the matter up rather warmly, but was prevented leaving the room by a Portuguese nobleman, who gave up his own place; he was ultimately racified by the production of the card which bore his name, and had been carried off the table by Malame Ozoroff's dress.

A diplomatic difficulty also occurred at the royal

banquet. The Duke of Saldanha, it is said, arranged the guests before they entered the dining-hall. Now there is a very prevailing opinion that his grace knows far bet-"to set a squadron in the field" than interpreintricate canons. His grace requested Sir Richard Packenham to escort Madame Ozeroff, the lady of the Russian Minister, but the British representative pleaded the impropriety of the demand, as the dinner was a pub-lic and State event, and his conduct would consequently be open to criticism as Her Majesty's envoy. Just as the borns of a very awkward dilemma were appearing one of the lords in waiting effected a compromise by suggesting the American Minister as cavalier to the Russian lady-

It was stated in Milan that His Holiness the Pone in which he was reminded of the stringent reasons which render a series of reasonable reforms necessary, such a were recommended in the letter of August 18, 1849, from the then President of the Republic, dhlivered to the Pope by M. Edgar Ney. The measures recommended were, a general amnesty, the recularization of the administration, the code Napoleon, and a liberal govern-ment. It is added that His Holiness replied that he was not averse to granting his subjects certain reforms calficing his dignity or that of the Holy See. To this reply, t is rumored, that an answer has been received which has not proved palatable to the Holy See.

The Committee of Mexican landholders in London is-sued the following circular on October 3d:—The commit-

Section of the control of the contro

tors, together with the additional wages earned by men who but for government employ might be out of work, the extra transport on railways, and a multitude of other things, must be deducted until we arrive at the mere net cost of the produce imported for the manufacture of war materials, the cost of working them up, and the direct pay and sustemnoe of the forces; and even these are liable to a self-off, since the producing countries become better customers to us in consequence, and much of the pay of the forces finds its way back to their families. We must also estimate that the expenditure of our enemy is heavy; that it takes place in gold; and that we share to a very considerable extent, although indirectly, the advantages of the purchases he is compelled to make from western Europe.

cvery available debt due in the course of trade from England to France to facilitate the withdrawal of the \$1,000,000 and ofform this country. It was cheely with reference to these circumetances that we cauthond the public not to rely upon the reflux of this gost. The secon's contract was \$u:75,000,000 fr., or about \$2,000,000, and was also offered to Resser. Raphael and Sons, who, however, having regard to the tightening fendency of the money market, respectfully declined it. The contract for this sum was then accepted by another of the principal memetary firms of London, and is now in course of execution. We believe the price at which the second contract was taken is 10s, prenaium per wife, or 1,000 france. The premium past by the Brak of France is thus calculated to be at the rate of about one per cent.

Yesterday's rise in the Bank of England rate of discount seems to have produced very little effect on the money market. Little or no business is done below the Bank minimum of 5%, per cent; but although great caution continues to be evinced, money cannot be reported tight, the supply being abundant. In the absence of distrust, considerable eagerness is shown to place money with the discount houses and banks at the high rates now allowed. The Lombard street discount houses notified to-day that they will alike 4½ per cent "at call." This calm attitude of the market at the present mement is highly satisfactory, as it tends to show that the aim of the Bank directors, in attempting to check the drain of gold, is duly receptinged, and that to disposition exists in mercantile circles to give way to needless alarm. The hope is thus strengthened that we shall be enabled, without inflicting serious injury on trade, to impose an efficient check upon the adverse buildon nevensent until relief shall be derived from the expected arrivals of Australian gold. Howevery indifferent the Bank of France in raising their tast of discount from 4 to 5 per cent, has a tendency to counteract the defender policy adopted by the Bank of

pared to defend the southern side. Military certs, laden with produce, are continually passing aiment within range of the Adles, and, should all this be a foint. It is certainly the most expensive and supprising on record. There also exhits an idea that the Adles are not ready to attack. Should the enemy he of this existing it with not full to strengthen his resolution to remain. For either contingency it is the days of the Brishla government to prepare. Should the enemy maintain his present positions it is extent that the great lady of our carry most still chair remains the god where it has been encouped to long wither maintains the god where it has been encouped to long wither the supplies are drawn. In that not of Standaged must be sufficient for any lies are drawn. The harbor of Standaged must be sufficient of the scale difference or until the received it covered of wreaks, and thus there will be no advantage, ful a positive inconvenience, in occupying the place. Even putting aside the bestile efforts of the enemy from the opposite shore, it is doubtful weather there be much that can be called habitable remaining of the computed from the great works of engineering science, the docks, the solid batteries, may have offed the flames but barracks and private houses seem either to have been totally destroyed, or so far injured as to require more labor for their repair than would construct new dwellings. As it no appears certain that the Russians will not quit their positions without a campaign, actual or means and people to recur to those can idention of the British force can take place, it becomes the duty of the government at an duty to take thought for those things, even in entand people to recur to those can idention of the fittish force can take place, it becomes the duty of the government of the last three weeks.

dwellings. As it now appears certain that the Russians will too quit their positions willout a campaign, actual or menaced, and therefore no dispersion of the British force can take place it becomes the duty of the governuct and people to recur to those crariderations which exception them before the excitement of the last three weeks.

It is a duty to take thought for these things, even in the freshness of triumph. With a great general a victory is but the beginning of new labors, and it will not do for the nation to test content with what it has done, while an obstinate campy is opposed to it, with chargion pelhaps sharpened by defeat.

Should the enemy abandon his last works the harbor of Sebastopol would be open, and transports might land provisions within a few yards of the ailed troops, who might either find themselves dwellings in the town or be partly encauped along the northern side. But this second conquest, though not impossible, ought not to be regarded as a certainty, or prevent the continuance of the works which were justly deemed necessary a few weeks since. The position of the Turks and Sardinians, with a part of the French, in the plain of Belakhava, renders absolutely necessary the competition of these enterprises, without which they will be forced to close up to the rest of the army, to the great discomfort of all and the diminished salety of the ailied positions. The accounts given by our correspondent of recent preparations for the winter are not entirely reassuring. The Guards were one day marchedown and the same of the same of the winter are not entirely reassuring. The Guards were one day marchedown as the same of the control of the same of the sa

RUSSIAN VERSION OF THE CAPTURE OF SEBASTOPOL.

The first Russian version of the fall of Sebastopol is contained in the following general order addressed by Prince Gortschaked fo his troops, and in an incomplete report of the progress of the siege, published in the Invalide Russe.

AND TO THE LAND AND FAR TROOPS IS THE CRICKAL HEAD CARRING, HEADING OF KREATEN AND TO THE LAND AND FAR TROOPS IS THE CRICKAL HEAD CARRING, HEADING OF KREATEN OF KREATEN

of our emmine, who by their amountmenting constantly envired conferences at illery and amountful to deven months and a haif, all their effocts failed before your bravery and firmess. It is fact unexampled in military annals, that a town hastily fortified, in presence of the enemy, should have been also to hold out so long against a force, the means of attack of which have exceeded everything that hitherto could have been foreseen in calculations of this nature.

And with means so enormous and of such a description, after the ruinous effects of an artiflery of colossal dimensions, continued for nice months, the enemy having frequently had recourse to prolonged bombardments of the town, hing on each occasion many hundred thousand rounds, they became convinced of the landquacy of their efforts, and resolved to take Febratopol by a combat.

On the oth (18th) of June they made the ascault on different sides, entering ourragoonly into the town, but you received them with intropidity, and they were driven back on all points in the most brilliant manner.

Thus check forced them to return to a continuation of their first plan of siege, multipling their batteries, and increasing their activity of their trench works and mining operations.

The continues of any sing which you repulsed the assault two months and a half have elapsed, during which, animated by sentiments of daily and of love to the throre and to your country, you have herolasily disputed each link of ground, toring the assailants to advance only gained.

But if your interplitity and your patience were without bounds, there are such in the nature of the possibility of cleens, as the approaches of the meany gradually advanced, their hatteries were exceled parer the wallstone contrary, it rose to the highest degree of self-denial.

But if your interplitity and your patience were without bounds, there are such in the nature of the possibility of cleens. As the approaches of the approaches of the enemy gradually advanced, their handson the property of their artili

had of our retreat by the explosion of our mines, which our troops explosed one after the other as they gradually retreated, they not easy did not pursue as in columns, but seven craused firing with their artiflery, which they might have continued eith impunity.

Vailatot comrades, it is painful, it is herd to leave fie-bastopel in the enemy's hands. But remember the sacrifler we made upon the star of our country in 1812. Muscow was surely as vairable as Schestopel—we abandoned it after the immortal battle of Boredino. The detince of Schestopel during 250 days is superior to Boredino, and when the enemy entered Moscow in that great year of 1812 they only found beyon of atome and aches. It knewless it is no Schestopel which we have left to them, but the burning ruins of the town, which we ourselves set fire to having maintained the honor of the defence in such a manner that our great grandchildren may recall the remembrance thereof with gride to all pasterity. Schestopel kept to chained to its walls, with its fall we acquire fraction of movement, and a new war commence—a was in the open field, that most congernal to the Russien seedlist. Let us prove to be Emperor, let us prove to be Emperor, let us prove to Fussia, that we are still imbased with the spirit which animated our ancetors in our memorable and patriotic attuggls. Wherever the curry may show himself we will present our breasts to him, and defend our native land as we defended it in 1812.

Vailant warriors of the land and sen forces, in the rance of the Emperor I thank you for the unexampled courage, firmness and constancy you have displayed during the airge of schastopsi. (Here follows the names of the singer and contained themselves.)

In thus expressing the grantitude your worthy commanders are entitled to who are attilizing, let us also have a firm of the sign of the sign of the sign.

Let us remember the immortal names of Nachimoff, Kornifeff, and Istemáns, and let us address prayers to the Most night that He will grean them peace, and eternalize

nalize their memory as an example to the future generations of Russians.

We take the following from Prince Gortschakoff's diary of the siege:—

Aug. 23 (Sept. 5).—At 6.4. M. the enemy opened a very vicient carnonade and bombardment against the first and second sections of our line of defence, their fatteries fired by ralvos. We replied from our works on the right fank of our time of defence by an equally well sustained fire. The fire slackened about 2.P. M. and stopped towards evening. In the 24 hours, according to the observation taken from the telegraph, the enemy fired about 70 C66 cannon halls and 16.000 shells.

This terrible fire caused great damage to our works, especially to the followards redoubt, to bastion No. 5, and to the Eskinte battery.

Luring the right, despite the well sustained fire of the besiegers, the garrison of Sebastop repaired as much aspossible the damage dene, a portion of the dismounted guns were replaced.

The works of the besiegers did not advance; they busied themselves in repairing the damage done to these batteries.

After describing the fire on the 6th and 7th of September, the diary stops at the 8th, with the observation that Prince Gort-chakoff will send a special report of the events of that day.

The diary acds, that on the 11th of Feptember the 6th lowing vessels were cunk, by order of the Commander in Chief:—The Vladimir, Crimes, Chersonies, Beassrabia, Gromonossets, Ethorous, Banube, Turk and Gronzy. These guns were first laken out of them.

The report concludes as follows:—

Aug. 31, (Sept. 12.)—On the 1st (Sept. 13) the enemy fired but little. They attempted to open fire with meritary dobe the damage day the advanced posts of our left wing observed that two camps had been established in the valley of Baidar, near the village of the Cossacks, see he road from Ousenbaschik t. Ourkousta, in which were is sequelarons of cavalry and five be lattaines of Infantry, with artillery.

MANIFESTO OF THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER.

with artillery.

MANIFESTO OF THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER.
On the 20th of September, the Emperor of Russia addressed the following rescript to Count Zakrewsky, Military Governor of Museus and Count Archene Andrewitch—Since my accassion to the throne of my ancestors, it has been my lively desire to visit my ancient capital, that loyal and belowed residence where I was born and where I received baptism under the protection of the relies of the Bessed Alexis, the than-maturgus of Moscow.

Having to day satisfied that desire, I have witnessed with the greatest satisfaction the cordial and sincere coprosessed which the inhabitants of Moscow have shown in their reception of my elf and all my family, a traditional welcome which Russia has always given to have reversings. I charge you to express my discere graditude to all classes of the population of Moscow, and to assure them of tay good will. My happiness would have been complete if recent events had not dimmed the satisfaction of these event mements.

My order of the day to the Russian armies has already made public that after an unexampled singe of eleven mounths the garrison of Sobastopol, after having given unhear, of proofs of courage and telfdenial, and having auccasfully repulsed six desperate assaults, has crossed over to the north ride of the town, only leaving "blood stained ruins" to the enemy. The garrison of Sebastopih has done all that man could do.

I accept past and present events as the impenetrable decreas of Providence, which has given a year of saddrals to Hussian End Russia has supported still greater trials, and the Lord, in His great mercy, has always given the his tact apport. Let us, therefore, now also place our trust in Him.

He will defend orthoder Russia, who has taken up arms for a just cause—for the cause of the integrity of the empire and faithful people, I repeat, putting my trust in the help and grace of the Almighty, the words of the Emperor Alexander 1. "Where right is, there is God also." I am ever and invariably yours.

The Follah jou

THE SOUTH SIDE OF SEBASTOPOL